WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1880.

Amusements To-day. Abboy's Fact Theatre-Ety-wood Fulls, Bindy's Theatre-Tis Tota Mellion, Grand Opera Monney-Pytts in Lyland, Matines, Haverly's Theatre-Fan on the Bristol. Matines, Haverly's 1 if the Avenue 1 beater—The founds. Mailnow, Easter & Staff & Concret St. M. Concell. Bratham Square Theater—Lard Kirks. Metropolitan Concert Staff, Stockney, they, and the st. Nabla's Guedam—Tos Chemis, Mailteen. New York Aquarium—H. M. & Finshire, &c. Mailteen. Number of Treatre-On Gentreem Friends.

Fory Parto 'n Theatre-Verbig.

Theatre Comfigue-Malligue Gard Friends. Madines.

Later Squire Theatre-To Nights in Some.

Wallack's Theatre-Orion Guidia. Wattack's Taratre-Grin Guilla.

#### FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

THE WHERLY SUN will be found a useful form of the National Government. Throughout the Pres-idential courses of 1990 Tau Sun will give its readers a full, clear, and honest report of events and epintons. Be-lieving that the evils which have so long boset the country can be cired only by a change of the party in bower, it will apport for President and Vice President, Harcock and Essense, the nominees of the National Republican Bemorrary. It will also support such candidates in the Congress districts as may give the best promise of keeping the National Legislature out of the grip of fraud, bri very, and corruption, and in the control of common sense

In order that they may most effect nuly comperate with as, we will send The Wazzur Sun to clubs, or sincle sub-kribers, post paid, for twenty-five cents till the

Raise clubs in every school district. Five deliars will pay for twenty subscriptions for the

THE SUN, New York City.

#### A Motto for 1880.

I have no sort of sympathy with the Republican party because of that act, and because it matified and austained it. After such an act I have no desire to sustain the Republican naste in any way. I would not vote for a party that would earry through such a fraud. I think Mr. Haves was elected by a fraud, and I do not mean to have it said that at the next election I had forgotten it. I do not easy that Mr. Hayes committed the fraud, but it was committed by his party. I have no enmity to Mr. Haves, but after the fraud by which he became President I could not vote for any person put up for President on the Republican side who did not disayow the fraud committed. I would not support any member of that party who had any sort of mixture with that fraud. I feel that the counting out is just as much a fraud now as at the time it was perpetrated.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

### New York for Gen. Hancock.

It is impossible to make a fair and reason able combination of figures that will elect the next President without including the vote of New York in the majority column. This truth is generally acknowledged by both parties. The Democrats have the best grounds for excepting to this sweeping conclusion, for a contingency might occur in which they could barely carry Gen. HANcock through, even though the thirty-five votes of New York should be cast for his opponent. It is otherwise with the Republicans. Under no circumstances that are within the range of probability can GAR-FIELD succeed without the ald of this State. But, after all, upon an impartial view of the entire field, the Democrats should conduct the campaign from the standpoint that unless they capture New York they are likely

to lose the Presidency.

The Democrats of this State, therefore, have done wisely in taking the initial steps toward healing their feuds, consolidating their forces, and making common cause against their antagonists. Their political brethren all over the country had a right to demand this at the hands of both factions in New York, for in the present emergency it would be little less than treasonable to allow its thirty-five votes to go to GAR-FIELD, when the Democracy have the power of labor imposed on these persons may be to bestow them on a candidate so patriotic, trusty, and every way worthy as Winfield SCOTT HANCOCK.

On a fair and full vote New York is a Democratic State. This was demonstrated in 1876, when TILDEN, in a contest that was admitted on all sides to have been conducted with rare honesty, and on a vote that was unprecedentedly large, beat HAYES by a majority of about 33,000. The new census shows that this majority ought to be increased at the coming election. The advance in population since 1876 has mainly been in those portions of the State which for years past. bu a test of strength between parties, have invariably gone Democratic. Therefore, with harmony in the Democratic councils. and a reasonable amount of forbearance, common sense, and hard work, New York can give HANCOCK and ENGLISH a majority of 40,000 in November.

## John Sherman's Speech.

We have seen nothing in the literature of the campaign so charming as the Republican account of the recent "rally at Washington" for the Credit Mobilier candidate The officeholders turned out well. Many of the poor devils were no doubt rejuctant enough, but they did not dare to refuse. The procession is described as "truly grand." It was composed of fat contractors, and department clerks who would probably have been turned out or assessed another five per cent. on their salaries, had they falled to appear in the line. The music and torches were paid for by a levy on the Treasary girls and on clerks too old to march.

At the meeting in Armory square the aged and experienced CLAPP presided, and John SHERMAN was the principal speaker. To most of his trembling audience Mr. Sherman was not only official boss, but private landlord; that eminent financier having, it will be recoffected, saved from his humble salary as Senator and Secretary sufficient money to creet a great number of dwelling houses, which he kindly permits his devoted employees to rent from him at figures

fixed by himself. Mr. SHERMAN's speech was a very suggestive one. He began with the following

significant allusion: "No portion of the people of the United States were nore deeply interested in the election of a Republican President than the people of Washington. After refer ring to the growth, prosperity, and vast improvements in this city under Republican rule, he said the same cle-ments of material prosperity that have marked the growth of Washington have extended from ocean to ocean. He wanted, he said, to bring out strongly the con trast between the Republican and Democratic parties."

The readers of THE SUN know something of the history of improvements in Washington city under Republican rule, and they will agree that Mr. SHERMAN could not have chosen a better subject upon which to draw the "contrast" between the two parties. The officeholders whom the reform Secretary of the Treasury was addressing with genuine Ohio fervor, had marched to the meeting over streets once covered with the Christian Commission Reunion Day; (13) the merchants and manufacturers who em-

side, in sewers, squares, and streets, were monuments of the prodigality of the Rings and if there was a solvent householder present in this crowd of political dependants, he had doubtless a vivid recollection of the enormous sums stolen from the taxpavers of the District, as well as from the Federal appropriations passed through Mr. GAR-FIELD's committee for the moderate fee of \$5,000. Mr. Sherman certainly made his point. Boss SHEPHERD'S "comprehensive system" of public plunder, under the ausplees of GRANT, SHERMAN, and GARFIELD, presents a striking contrast to the economy and accountability enforced by the Demoeratic party, as soon as the people, disgusted with these very iniquities of the Republican party, intrusted it with power in a

single House of Congress. Mr. SHERMAN, having got off this brilliant introduction, to the great delight of Grandfather CLAPP and the department clerks, turned to abusing Gen. HANCOCK as a person who had been educated and "fed at the public expense." Now it so happens that the only SHERMAN in this world who has any great title to the public respect was also educated at the public expense; and he, along with all the SHERMANS, with JOHN and CHABLES, and many relatives of that and other names, has been fed in the same way from time immemorial. Not one of the blood was ever known to quit this pleasant mode of life of his own accord. CHARLES resigned a Federal Judgeship in Ohio, but he did so to avoid impeachment for an offence akin to that of Mr. GABFIELD in the Credit Mobilier and DE GOLTER cases. But John has stuck like a horse leech, and swelled visibly as he pulled at the Government udder, until the povertystricken and cadaverous Ohio attorney who came to Congress a quarter of a century ago has become a bloated millionaire, able to address several hundred of his own tenants in behalf of the glorious SHEPHERD SHERMAN, and GARTELD system of public plunder, Mr. SHERMAN closed appropriately by calling for "three good rousing Western theers for GARPIELD and ARTHUR," the said ARTHUR being the same gentleman whom Shenman removed from the Coffectorship of this port because, in Shenman's opinion, he was not fit for the office. To this call old Chapp and the clerks responded as in duty bound; but what a scatterment and terror there will be at Washington

#### The Camp Meeting Season.

when Harcons and the new Administration

begin to overhaul the books and vouchers!

With the great Ocean Grove meeting now going on, the camp meeting season of 1880 may be said to have reached high-water mark. Ten, twenty, and even thirty thousand people on some days have been at Ocean Grove during the meeting; and probably half of them have attended the various religious services.

Taken altogether, it has been a great year for camp meetings, though gradually the social feature is gaining on the spiritual. In old times the camp meeting was mainly directed to procuring religious conversions and the tally of converts told with the stern logic of figures whether a camp meeting had been successful or not. Then the campa were rough, erected for a temporary purpose, and abandoned when the protracted meeting was over; now the so-called camp meeting is a fashionable Methodist resort chosen by hillside or seaside for its advantages in pickuleking rather than in picty, occupied with permanent buildings, and surrounded by summer cottages and by hotels, where the stranger who wishes to attend the meetings, and haply to be converted must pay a high price for accommodations.

Among the most famous camp meetings held this year at the East are those of Sing Sing, Ocean Grove, Round Lake, Chautauqua, Pitman Grove, Camp Tabor, Thousand Islands, Sea Cliff, Jamesport, Merrick, Shelter Island, Plainville, and Martha's Vine yard. Besides these there are smaller camp meetings at various points; and last year, in the Eastern and Middle States, about forty were held. Some people make a point of travelling from camp to camp; they are religious rounders. The quantity judged from the distance of the camps from one another, and the number of them.

One of the earliest camp meetings was that at Round Lake, where the National Holiness meeting, under the Rev. J. S. INSEIP, began June 15, so opening the reguhar season. But a striking peculiarity of the modern camp meeting establishments is their engagements for successive series of meetings during the season, like the rooms bespoken in the hotels or the success sion of companies in a theatre. For example, at Round Lake there have been already held three camp meetings; Mr. INSKIP's Holiness meeting, June 15 to June 25; the Sunday School Assembly, July 7 to July 17; the Woman's Temperance meeting, July 20 to July 28; and a fourth is still to come, the Troy Conference meeting, Sept. 1 to Sept. 10. This makes a round of nearly three months, and very well marks the beginning and end of the regular season. In like manner the Thousand Islands had a camp meeting proper from July 11 to 18; a so-called scientific and esthetic meeting from July 21 to 27; an International Christian Temperance meeting from July 28 to Aug. 1; the Fifth Annual Sunday School Parliament, from Aug. 4 to 15; the "International Society for Investigating and Promoting the Science of Teaching," from Aug. 15 to 22; the "Christian Summer Training College for Lay Work," which is now pursuing its annual curriculum of studies, the college term lasting from Aug. 22 to 26; and the Social Science Course, which will extend from Aug. 26 to 31. Thus it will be seen that the Thousand Islands has an ambitious pro-

gramme. The great meeting now at Ocean Grove is the annual camp meeting; but it had been preceded by many others: The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, July 15 to 18; the jubilee of sacred song, July 21 to 25; the Ocean Grove anniversary, July 31; Biblereading meetings, Aug. 3 to 8; a second Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Aug. 9 and 10; and a Women's Foreign Missionary meeting, Aug. 13 to 15. There have been also regular morning meetings for promoting holiness, under Dr. and Mrs. PALMER. Perhaps the actual variety of these meetings has not been quite as great as their titles might indicate, since the same people are often participants in several series, and express themselves in very much the same way. Still, the modern elaboration of pro-

gramme is very marked. But the most striking example of subdivision of subjects is the one given by the Chautauqua camp meeting. It offered seventeen successive courses: (1) A School of Languages; (2) National Teachers' Association; (3) Teachers' Retreat; (4) Foreign Missionary Institute; (5) Seventh Assembly; (6) Congregational and other Denominational Sunday School Congresses; (7) Second Anniversary C. L. S. C.; (8) Dedication, St. Paul's Grove; (9) National Day; (10) Children's Day; (11) Temperance Day; (12)

(14) Processional Day; (15) RAIKES'S Centenplat Day; (16) Early Marning Lectures by Eminent Divines; (17) Lecture Lessons in Philosophy. The two last numbers on the season's programme extended through many days, from Aug. 4; but, taken as a whole, there was an appetizing variety of

attractions offered from day to day. It is plain, therefore, that the modern camp meeting ground is intended to sup port a whole season of religious and semireligious services and ceremonies. This is a result of the modera change in the purpose and the plan of camp meetings. sites are chosen largely with a view to their desirability as watering places. Instead of rude "camps" in the woods, as the old name indicated, permanent villages of substantial and sometimes costly and elegant houses are founded, hotels are constructed, and the camp meeting region does a thriving business all summer. Hence a proongod series of meetings is contrived, to keep up the original idea, and also, perhaps, to attract visitors.

Experience having shown that camp meet ings proper cannot be kept up with charac teristic tervor for months together, the various collateral gatherings already spoken of have had to be added. To these, fantas tically pompous names are given, just as rocks, roads, paths, puddles, and trees around the camp meeting are burdened with poetle or historic appellations demanding a lively imagination to detect their fitness. We hear of Congresses, Parliaments, Institutes, Esthetic Conferences, and Universities in these camp meetings. An" Ecumenical camp meeting" is just now going on at Old Orchard. One announce that " the Lakeside Camp Meeting Summer Schools of Art, Science, and Language will begin July 5 and be continued until July 16," the amount of art, science, and language that could be acquired by the camp meeting goer in that period obviously not being extraordinary. And we have already noted one Training College, whose yearly sessions last five days.

This harmless dabbling with art, lan-

guages, philosophy, and social science tells pretty plainly how the modern camp meeting has drifted away from its original model; and even the camp meetings proper do not set so much store by statistics of conversions as did the older ones. Sometimes meetings are held for days togethe without a single authentic conversion, and yet they are not regarded as failures. The truth is that with the many modern additions to camp meetings-the outside diversions of boating, bathing, fishing, dancing, billiards, and a whole round of summer en joyments-it would be unreasonable to expect the same proportion of purely religious devotion as of old. But the camp meetings do give to those attending them healthful recreation and change from ordinary pursuits, while the religious services, if less violent and exhausting than of old, are probably as enjoyable and as beneficial in the long run.

#### Where is Babcock !

Perhaps Mr. JAY GOULD's newspaper can inform us what has become of Brig.-Gen ORVILLE E. BABCOCK. When last heard from, R. B. HAYES, mindful of Gen. BABcock's severe guardianship of the interests of the United States in the construction of the public works about Washington under Boss SHEPHERD, had sent him to superintend the crection of a lighthouse somewhere on the Atlantic coast. This was very considerate on the part of Mr. HAYES. He might, had he been less solicitous for the safety of the public money, have sent some dishonest or disreputable person there, who could have been tempted to make false measurements or something of the sort.

We presume, however, that it is only because Gen. Bancock is profoundly engaged in watching the public interest at that light house, that we have not heard his clarion voice in the present canvass. But the fuless of time has arrived. His friends and coinborers are on the stump, without a single exception. WILLIAMS and BELENAP are conspicuously engaged. The muse which Mr. Joyce enjoyed the opportunity of courting in the Missourl penitentiary furnishes some of the most thrilling songs of the campaign. Even Mr. RICHARD HAR-RINGTON, now of Delaware, but known to fame in connection with the Washington safe burglary, in which Gen. BARCOCK himself may have felt a remote interest, has assured the public of his unreserved and upabated confidence in the candidate whe ook the DE GOLYER "fee" and the Credit Mobilier "loan."

We do not see how Gen. BARCOCK is to re main silent much longer. There are, indeed, special and peculiar reasons why he should stand by DE GOLYER GARFIELD in this hour of his trial. GARFIELD, to be sure, in consideration of \$5,000 to him in hand paid, secured the passage of the appropriations for the Washington Ring; but t was BABCOCK who measured the pavements and made the certificates upon which the money was drawn. One was the necessary complement of the other then, and we humbly submit that it is so now. BARCOCK should remember also that if he owes GAR FIELD for some very good turns, he owes HANCOCK for a very bad one. When Gen. Bancock was under indictment at St. Louis for the whiskey frauds, and in great danger of the fate that overtook McDonald, AVERY, and the sweet singer Joyce, Gen. HANCOCK inhumaniv broke up the military court which Gen. GRANT had kindly organized to take the case from the civil tribunal to which it belonged.

But Gen. BARCOCK needs no reminder of his duty to the Republican party and its noble standard bearer. He may have felt for a time a little sour over the defeat of the "Old Man;" but with all his friends and coadjutors at work, with the whole batch of Christian statesmen up and doing, with Con-PAX introducing the candidate at camp meetings, and WILLIAMS, SHEPHERD, BEL-KNAP, ROBESON, and HARRINGTON in the fore front of the battle, Gen. BABCOCK will certainly linger by the lighthouse on the coast no longer. BABCOCK will soon be heard from.

# The Shop Girls.

The question whether shop girls shall be permitted to sit down while behind the counter needs no elaborate discussion.

if men are exhausted by continual standing on their feet, women must be much more so. While the physical constitution of those of our young men and women who are in more prosperous circumstances is improved by the growing fondness for outdoor sports, it is an indisputable fact that the working women-and especially the shop girls-are growing misshapon, flat chested, and pale faced. This is mainly owing to the long hours of labor, and especially to the habit of

standing all day behind counters. The reform of this evil will never comuntil the employers themselves take the matter in hand, without waiting for complaints or for the reports of health inspectors. When there is concert of action among fraudulent DE Golyen pavement. On every Young Men's Christian Association Day; ploy women, in regard to the needed rules

and regulations which will insure their

and not before. "How many Republican editors," asks a correspondent, "bave been induced to republish what they said about Gen. Ganyuno in 1873?" None that we know of. They can hardly be expected to do it. When they held GAMPIELD up to public reprobables as a cor-rupt man and a perjurer he was not a candi-date for any office. Now he is the candidate of their own party for President of the United States. No, they cannot reproduce their honest expressions of opinion in 1973 without proclaiming that their candidate is an unfit man

What to do with WHITTARER is not the only West Point problem which Mr. RAMSEN'S department has in cogitation. Another is whether to make a change in the Superintendency of the Academy, assigning Gen. Scho-

The supplemental report of the Massachusatts Board of Health sets forth some in-teresting facts. Of 2,701 hogs examined by Dr. BELLINGS, 154 contained trichings. Cream of tartar excepted, the 396 samples of staple groceries analyzed by Mrs. BECHARDS showed very few dangerous adulterations. Notwithstanding the foreign substances-including nearly 59 tons of oll of vitriol at a time-tha have got into Mystle Pond, Prof, Nicuous finds he water still good and drinkable, though of the two he prefers Cochituate. Prof. FARLOW as satisfied himself that the grass-green or yellowish-green algo found in water do no harm, and, indeed, are a proof of the water's purity; the bluish-green or purplish alge, how ever, give water a bad taste and smell when decay in large quantities, although living they are quito harm-In any case, Prof. Fastow is while ositive that these objectionable forms of plant life "do not cause the specific diseases whose germ theory;" and he exhorts the public not to worry about such matters, but to leave them to the selentific men who understand them. Dr. Folsom has not succeeded in finding out to polsoned the Merriman and is soine to take nother year for it. Mr. Bownerest reports that the drainage at Mortha's Vineyard and other Massachusetts seaside resorts is very nearly as bad as ever; and Drs. AMORY and SABINE frankly admit that science is as yet unable to say with certainty what are all the factors in the production of typhold fever. That fifth, or something originating in flith, is a chief factor, the great body of physicians nowadays hold as proved : but there are some dissenters

The population of the little New Hampshire town of Chichester has been steadily dwindling for thirty years, at the rate of seven persons a year. It has fallen off nearly one fourth since 1850. But the real estate valuation has increased, rich city folks pass the summer there, the farmers are thriving and contented and the census enumerator, whose Christian name is TRUE, thinks that every Chichesterian has reason to rejoice in the town's prosperity.
What a lesson and rebuke for discontented St. Louis, grambling because its population turns out not to be quite so large as was expected !

BROTHER-TO-ALL, BIG HEAD, BULL EAGLE, I'WO STRIKE, RED SHIRT, THUNDER HAWE. form Gaass, and about a dozen other Sloux chiefs, including Rap Choup and Sporten TAIL, have at last concluded a treaty giving the Dakota Central Railroad a section of land for a tation and a right of wagon way for freight teams, in their reservation. But instead of the 10,000 cattle they seked, they get only \$3,200-a very remarkable coming down in the price.

The profound question as to the duties eviable on SARAH BERSHARDT'S Wardrobe is already a study in the Hon. JOHN SHERMAN'S de partment. This must please the managers, as t will add to the advertising of the lorty-seven cance that has already bogun by cable

armies and piling up her war debts she might have the leisure and the means to quickly remedy, if she could not foresce and provent, the disasters of flood and famine which have visited Silesia. Posen and Prussia. A recent special order in Gen. Howard's Department of the Columbia declares that CARR-CARR and Cur-Mouth John are promoted

If Germany would cease increasing her

to be sergeants, and Wan Jack and CHE WAUK to be corporals. Thus promotion is now an incentive for the Indian acouts; and certainly this branch of the service well deserves it, for no other equals it in efficiency in hostilides

Perhaps the ingratitude of republics will seem less sharp to the Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS in the peaceful sofftude of Ascutney Mountain. Scientific Persons at Roston.

The twenty-ninth meeting of the American Associating for the Advancement of Science, which be gins to-day in Boston, bids fair to be one of the most is threating, valuable, and successful ever held. Nearly i thousand delegates are expected to attend. About a hus rgading, eccupying from three to sixty minutes each. Still, this enumeration in somewhat deceptive, as often several papers by the same writer, read in success sion, are on branches of the same subject, and form substantially one study. For example, W. O. Atwater furnishes papers on the seven following subjects Chemical Composition and Natritive Values of Fish; Soi Supply of Nitrogen for Plants; Some New Perms of As-paratus; Determination of Phosphoric Acid by the Nielyb die Process; Determination of Satphurie Acid; Determi nation of Nitrogen by the Hypobrotaite Process; Quantitative Delermination of Fats. Two of these papers are sliowed five minutes cash; three, ton minutes each; one eight minutes: and one, Clirty minutes. So, too, William McAdams are sents five papers: Pipes of the Mound Build ers, len minutes; Aucteut Implements of Stone, ten minutes; A Stone Implement from the Base of the Drift in Illinots, five minutes; Sea Simils in the Mounds, five min utes; The Mounds of Illinois, forty minutes. In other ords, an hour and ten minutes are given to this write to discase a single topic, under five heads or subdivisions. It can hardly be claimed that all the subjects presented

are of a popular character. For example, the following could not properly come under that description:
Action of Hyponitric Ambydride upon Organic Substances, with Descriptions of Three New Oxygenated Derivatives of the Aromatic Groun-Newextrement, Tetroxynaptindens, and Namhhedigdhami. Tetroxynaptindens, and Namhhedigdhami.
Provedta and Prodoxus. Folination of Yucon, and on Provedta and Prodoxus. Contribution to the Life History of the Phitonida. Subsciying Air Passages in Colempters.
On a Southon of Ferric Galake and Ferric Oxalite as a Resigent to Quantitative Analysis of Ammonia.
Fossil Dinocerata.
Evidences of the Effect of Physical.

Freed Dinocerals. Evidences of the Effect of Chemico physical Inducaces in the Evolution of Stratchipled Crissakecams. But there are storous of physics which in their very titles show that they are of much general interest, while other subjects, though expressed in rather forbidding technical nomenclature, are really popular. In fact, the list of topics, as a whole, white remarkable for extent and variety, also indicates that the meeting will exceed its predecessors in public interest. Among the men of science who have contributed papers may litly be aingled out the veteran Prof. Benjamin Petree, who treats five topics: Unity, Inversion, and Semi-inversion ; Linear Associative Akeebra; Useful Practical Porms of Lanear Associative Algebra; Comets of Minimum Perihelion Distance; Cooling and Possible Apa of the Sun; Cooling and Possible Age of the Earth. as-existion sits daily for one week from to-day, at the Institute of Technology, except on Thursday, when it sits at Cambridge. The Boston city Government will give the

#### delegates a sail down the bay on Saturday With a Certain Sort of People Circu Alter Canes From the Albuny Artin

Mr. George William Cortis is supporting Mr. larfield now. In March, 1978, he demanded that Congress should treat Mr. Ames and Mr. Garneld just alike and he was so indignant at the omission to condemn Mr Gardeld that he said of the emission:

It was a clear case of moral cowardice, an unmants and fing or responsibility. The House has virtually deflared that a member may offer or accept a light, an yet not be dispushified from retaining his was in Congress. "Absolute conformation" must be the veryfitt, the country on such a lamentable exhibition or mora pushlammity. Mr. Bosoce Conkling is reported to have once suit tha

could make Harper's Weekly support the worst man and the worst measures that could get the endorsence of a Republican Convention. That paper's defence no of a candidate it so severely denounced before will seem to logical and honorable men "a Tamontable exhibition MATHEW ARNOLD ON THE BREEISH

Mr. MATHEW ARNOLD, who avows hims a Liberal of the future sether than of the pres-Nucleanth Century the shortcomings of the party which accepts Mr. Gladstone's leadership. He thinks their worst fault is a stubborn inattention to the bad civilization of the Eng-lish middle class, which, he considers, gives the lie to the loud professions of progress and enlightenment. Although Mr. Arnold assumes to discuss this topic in a temper of mildness and sweet reason, he says some scathing things which deserve to be pondered by those Americans who evince symptoms of Anglomania.

It is of course to the English middle class that Liberal Government has especially to make port. This constituency Mr. Arnold describes as "agreet Philistino community," acknowledging its liberty, its publicity, its trade, and its love of all the three, but animadverting also on its narrow range of intellect and knowled its stunted sense of beauty and dignity, its low standard of social life and manners, and its complacent ignorance of its own deficiencies in these directions. It is the prejudices of this class which are too often dignified with the name of public opinion, and the type of it is familiar to us in the cartoons of Punch, under the features of John Bull.

Of this Englishman of the middle class, with his crotchety likes and dislikes, his effusion and confusion, his hot fits and cold fits, his want of dignity and stability, his lack of ideas, and of the steadfastness which comes from thinking for onessif, Mr. Arnold draws a picture that is by no means pleasant. He is represented as the unaminble and uncomely bodiment of a community able to indulge its instinct of expansion through political and commercial channels, but whose instinct for beauty has been mattreated and starved, and whose instinct for futallest and knowledge has had no better treatment, seeing that the schools of the British middle class are the worst of the desires fit and pleasing forms of social life and manners, it was to be expected, we are told, in view of the facts just noted, that this would be choked and stunted, and altogether mudirected. Now, Mr. Arnold charges that Liberal statesmen have taken no beed of anything except the popular eraving for expunsion, which they have in-disputably furthered by full political liberty and free trade. The need of man for beauty they have never condescended to recognize, nor have they made much appeal to the need for intellect and knowledge; for although they have made provision for giving the mere rudiments of instruction to the lowest class, they have done little or nothing for the advancement of culture among the middle classes. In this position things are found when, from

time to time, the great body of the British community turns to the Conservatives in the hope of bettering itself. At such junctures the impulse toward expansion has, indeed, been gratified, but the other needs which the great mass of the people feel, and to which Liberal statesmen give so little head, have yet been working obscurely all the time, and hungering for some notice and help, and begetting discontent with the dull sort of life which is man's lot when they are utterly neglected. In what ways, however, do the people profit by these periodie changes from a Liberal to a Con-servative régime? To what Mr. Arnold terms the need in man for conduct, he will not say that Tory statesmen, any more than their competitors, give much satisfaction, seeing that the upper class, to which they belong, is now, in great measure, materialized. So far. however, as dignity is a part of conduct, he thinks an aristocracy, trained to be sensitive on the point of honor, and to think much of the grandeur and reputation of their country, does n some sort appeal to a sound human instinct, which is apt to be balked and wounded by the loss of prestige sure to be incurred through following the hot and cold fits of a middle to perceive when it is making itself ridienwhich Tory statesmen are pronounced the most authentic exponents, give, it is urged, ome play to the baffled and famished love of beauty, by the spectage of a spicador and grace and elegance of life due to inherited wealth and to traditional refinement; and they also gratify the faint but still existent impulse toward fit and seemly forms of social intercourse and knowledge it is not pretended that the middle class can derive much profit from the Tories who, as a body, are pronounced inaccessible to large and clear ideas of the future and its requirements, although the firmness of their carriage in foreign affairs may inspire respect and complacency. Again, although the Tories, by the possession of what is really beautiful in outward life, and what is seemly in manners, unquestionably exercise a certain attraction, yet Mr. Arnold concedes that for the propagation of beautiful and seemly things all through the community they do next to nothing. Consequently, however public favor may veer round to them for a time, it soon appears that Conservatives cannot answer all the public needs, and the turn of the Liberals

With an earnestness that attests, at all events, his own conviction of the bleak and benighted existence of the British middle class, Mr. Arnold implores the Liberal statesmen on their resumption of power, instead of lesing themselves in the schemes and bustle of the moment. to bethink themselves what a dull, dwarfed, unlovely thing is the life of their constituents. He ceminds them that the elementary education with which their efforts at amedoration have heretofore stopped short, scarcely goes any further in a civilized country than the achievof primitive man, in providing himself with his rude tools, went toward a satisaction of the human need for intellect and knowledge. Reminding them that the middle class is, at present, not only vulgar, but averse to whatever may disturb it in its vulgarity, he urges the leaders of the Liberal party, instead of flattering the false tastes and the narrow prejudices and antipathies of the mass of the community, to take thought by an encouragement of theatres, galleries of paintings, concerts, and other analogous agencies, for the cultivation of a sense of beauty and of refined enjoyments And he does not hesitate to suggest that Mr. Bright would do well to stop telling his Nonconformist constituents "how much of what there is free and good and great in England is owing to Nonconformist action." Mr. Arnold's opinion Mr. Bright ought rather to admonish them that "the Puritan type of life exhibits a religion not true, and the claims of intellect and of knowledge of beauty and of manners not satisfied;" and that if, as Mr. Bright avers, the lower classes in England have utterly abandoned the dogmas of Christianity, and the upper classes its practice, the causes lie very much in the impossible and unlovely presentment of Christian dogmas and practice offered by the most important part of he nation, the serious middle class, and, above

all, by its Nonconforming portion. Mr. Araold sums up the present aspect of English society in the statement that it exhibits an upper class materialized, a middle class vulgarized, and a lower class brutalized. This state of things will endure in his judgment. and political control will oscillate from Whig to Tory, until man's need for expansion is seen to include equality, as well as political liberty and free trade, and is cared for, not singly and exorbitantly, but in unioh and proportion with other needs, with the progress, namely, of man in conduct, and his growth in intellect and knowledge, and his nearer approach to beauty and seemiliness in his social life

Eight More Gold Mines Discovered. ALBANY, Aug. 24.-Discoveries of gold mines re reported to-day as follows: Wells, Hamilton County

Wilmet, Herkimer County, two: Edutionell, Sara County, one: Northampton, Purton County, one county, Essex County, one: Catskill, Greene County, one Courtney and Riley at Sences Lake. GENEVA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Courtney and Bilay are already here, and have taken spins on School Lake in practice for the coming regatts. Hosiner and Lee will arrive next Fridge.

GARFIELD'S RECORD IN CONGRESS. Unglag a Grant of Half a Million Under Pe-

WARRENGTON, Aug. 23 .- James A. Garfield secuples a position before the public similar to that of a convicted thief on trial for a second offence. The prosecutors have the right to show the previous bed conduct of the accused. He also has the privilege of offering extenuating circumstances in his own behalf if he can. The jury, which is the American people, will decide upon the weight of the evidence adduced. Mr. Garffeld has a record. His public life is recorded in the printed volumes of Congress. Every word that he hasuttered on the floor of the House or be fore investigating committees is published. He has certified the correctness of this record by allowing it to be approved each day without protest. Whatever exists in the Congressiona Record concessing the Republican candidate for President is true. Its accuracy cannot be questioned. His attempts to pervert the evi-dence taken in relation to the Credit Mobilier and De Goiyer scandals are both futile and imbecile. The facts cannot be changed as long as

beeile. The facts cannot be changed as long as the Poland Report and the testimony taken by the Glover Committee exist. I am informed that after Carfeld had been cross-questioned, with results so fatal to his integrity and honor, by Col. Nickerson, concerning the bribe of \$5,000 to secure the adoption of the worthless De Golyer payment, he seked permission to revise his testimony. The request was granted, and he changed certain portions of his ovidence in such a way as to make a very different impression upon the reader than it did used the committee who issend to him.

The Credit Mobilier and the De Golyer paying controls after the fact that he seemed to him.

The Credit Mobilier and the De Golyer paying controls were not the only jobs in which Garffeld fatured. While he generally covered his tracks with considerable skill, the fact that he seemed to be on intimate terms with lobby iste and joblers aroused the supplier on Appropriations in 1874, a position which he occupied when his influence is behalf of the De Golyer payement was purchased. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company lead of trunch a coadilonal subsidy of half a million dollars. The New Tork Tribune, early in December, 1874, explained the situation in this language:

A HALF MILLION STEAD, A HALF MILLION STEAL,

The first of the jobs makes its appearance at the Capitol early, and, we regret to say, in one of Gen. Gardelit's surprisingly prempt appropriation bills. We keep the tieneral to relieve sliness and his committee from responsibility for it at once.

"The Pacific Mail was in the chieyment of a missidy of 500,000 per annum. Mr. Stockwell, one of its minner our returns Precedents, succeeded in getting is awauthorizing 500,000 more, on condition that enough new first-class from strangers should be placed on the lim to do the until service by the last of October 1872. The company falled to get themsen by that time, has not ye got them on, and has only two of them, the Tokio an City of Peking, even built. The Postmaster-General reported this failure to Congress in December, 1873. Cot grees therappon gueste no appropriation for the subsidiers. ported this failure it Congress In December, 1873. Co cres theremon made no superopriation for the subside and the fail likelf only encaped defeat because of the vie-generally expressed, that the company's tallure to com-with the fibrits made it will. Congress being out of it way. Attorney-tieperal Williams was appealed to for or of his opinions. He conveniently decides that the Initial of his opinions. He conveniently decided that the failure of a year art wen, more or leas, make no difference. Protomater dictorral Jewell, new to the duties of his office, and easily imposed on in unstars of rottine, has been induced to estimate for the extra \$500,000 subsidy as if it had been earned, and dem. Garfield has reported it to Comere as in the Postal Appropriation bill. We call upon every iffend of honesty fit the public service to watch this jab, to reside it from the outset. We are unwilling so believe that either day. Jesuil or bon. Garfield could have been aware of its meinter. But after this expective there can be no decempretext for continuing the claim.

On the 11th of December, 1874 Garfield coast.

been aware of its usefure. But after the expedire there can be no decempretex; for continuing the claim.

On the 11th of December, 1874, Garfield rose to a personal explanation in reply to this paragraph. It would have been a very easy matter for the Chairman of the committee to have said that the half million stoal had not been inserted in the bill. He took good care not to do so, however, but in ambiguous language conveyed the impression to his associates that the bill containing the item had not been prepared:

I do not suppose that the editor of the New Each Prilege desired to do an injustice either to the Committee on Appropriation or the Chairman of that committee. It is clear that the editor was missed by some currentians of the House one work most this subject. Every member of the House one work most this subject. Every member of the House one work most the Committee on Appropriation the House.

\* Expectably it is the appropriation bills which have been separated at this seemen, and the Post Office Appropriation to the House in the spirit when the content to the subject to the Post Office appropriation to the subject the propriation bill was not yet reported the Post Office Appropriation to the House the content to the Appropriation bill was not for the Endear will be giad to make the correction. But I mention this to show with what facility and on what grounds men in public life are charged with unworthy motives and dishonorable motives.

Worthy motives and dishonorable motives.

Whether the bill had been completed or not at the time the Tribune correspondent learned that the job was to be felsted upon the House is immaterial. The bill was ultimately reported, and in it was the appropriation of \$500,000 for Pacific Mail. Garfield defended the job to the best of his ability, but the load was too heavy to be carried, and the House struck the item from the bill. The Senate, by an overwhelming majority, refused to restore it.

Mr. Hallock J. Biehop, who had been impris oned on execution at Riverhead in Memoik County for nearly five weeks past, at the suit of Nathamel Miller, formerly his co-assouter of the estate of Benjamin Gildersleeve, deceased, was brought before Mr. Justice Dat deraceve, dectars, was constituted in the Supreme Court, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus granted last week. His discharge was asked for on the ground that there was no decree by the Surrogate authorizing his imprisonment. The former Surrogate of Suffolk County had certified that there was such decree, but a careful scarch of the records showed

there was none.

Judge Donohue held that the whole proceeding against Mr. Hishop was invalid unless there was a decree to sus-tain it, and there being no such decree the execution against his between had no foundation to rest upon. He ordered Mr. Hishop to be discharged from enatody. Whilam O. Bartlett and Willard Bartlett appeared for

execution, and H. W. Bookstaver for the Sheriff of Sq

## Bad News About Mr. Bennett's Arctic From the San Pranties Chronich

According to the statement of Mr. Erskine, chief officer of the steamer B. Paul, there is little hope that either the massing whalers or the Jeannette will ever return. The St. Paul is the property of the Alaska Company, and arrived in port on Saturday, bringing a cargo of scal this from Dunalaska. The st. Paul is St. Michaels on Juja When a Chros-leve porter visited the St. Paul, Mr. Brakine and a group of mariners, who professed to have considerable experience in the Arctic, were discussing the chances of the Jeanperte's coming back. "I don't think," said Mr. Erskine, " she will ever again mariner said he had hopes of seeing the Jean-

An aged mariner said he had hopes of seeing the Jeanmette again.

"If you saw the ice we did," said Mr. Krakine, "you
would have a different opinion. I mever saw anything
like it—ice as high as the foreyard."

"The lee," said the aged mariner, "must have been
pised up where you saw it; but no matter how high
twas I expect to see the Jeannette again. I have no
hope of the winders, they'd go out as far as they could
from the see, but the Jeannette would get in from it as
far as she could."

"Yea," said Mr. Brekine, "but she'd have a mighty
poor show in that ice. She was very low in the water
who we he was going out, and she was only and of tub,
any way."

This continue was shared by the whole meetine, and This ognifon was shared by the whole meeting and when Mr. Erskine said. "I believe as every one Twe talked to at St. Methan's believes, that the Jeannette is gone," the majority voted with him.

What a New Zenlander Sees in San Francisco From the stackland Beeving Star.

The women are all elegantly dressed. Where her get the money is a mystery, but mine out of every as of them baint.

Why It was Not Their Steer. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Reading TO THE EDITOR OF THE DUN-38: APPRICATE
IN THE SUN that we have lost a Texas steer, we wish to
say that it is not so. We don't kill Texas steers; moreover, the slaughter house is so built that steers cannot
get sysay. We have never lost one.

STRIN & METAGER.

Deacon Richard Smith's Disappoint One morning Deacen Richard Smith-The one man good as gold. Whose moral beauty far excels

All splendid types of old-

lits Eastlake chair he wat, And coffed his graceful liesome legs Around his handsome lat. He said: "The party'll soon be done With all its wicked ways, And we will gently shalle of That erocked coil of linyes.

Then will I make what none have seen nce ancient Nesh's flood-A Cincinnati daily sheet That shall be truly good. No longer shall my virtuous path

Be vitely hedged or hid Nor shall my good intent be foiled By Romeo Roed or Kidd The pages eight of the Garris With truth alone shall shine, And every editorial word Exclusively be mine."

He sought his office when the aug In its meridian stood, Resolved to make of the Guzers A paper truly good. What was it then that coiled his legs Beneath his beautious traine? Why, at the paper's head he read De Golyer Garffeld's name !

The system is eiten so rapidly reduced by a severe attack of diarrhead or other affection of the howels, as to get almost two out the reach of medicine before the patient can remise the bedeestiy of floating about him for a remisely. Better keep by you be, Jayde's Carminative Balsam, a sale currients to Asanta chillera, crainps, dysentery, and the summer commissions of children, and thus be productly becomes the complaints on the circumstance. As a complaints of the complaints.

SUNBEAMS.

-A Russian Bishop will soon visit this ountry, on his way to Japan.

-Lord Lytton, the late Viceroy of India, has been visiting the Earl of Beaconsteld at Hughenden.

—An autograph letter of Burns, in which he quotes "Scats wha hae," was lately sold by auction for

-Bishop Elder of Cincinnati has declared that no banged or friend hair with he allowed armone th

-There are thirty-three yacht clubs in Oreat Britain and Ireland, and a few more than 1,500 yachts, ranging from five tons to seven hundred. -The Baroness Roger de Launay ventured

alipped over a small precipied, and received injuries from which she expired two hours later. -Among the recent materialized visitors at the Lake Pleasant Spiritualist camp meeting were George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Edwin M. \*An-ton, Gen. Thomas, Jim Pisk, and "an ancient Person

-Recent visitors to Zululand are much struck by the sitered believier of the people. Respect and civility have taken the place of violence and danance. The subjugation of the Zulus appears to have been as complete in a moral as in a territorial se -The San Domingo Government has pre-

sented to the town of Pavia a bandred of the remains of Columbus, consisting of small fragments of bones and dust envised in a glass ball and scaled by the Archbeltop whose secretary was the bearer of the relic. It has been deposited in the university library -Riverhead was recently surprised by

numerous half-dellar pieces in circulation dated that, yet as bright as new: They were disbursed by an old unident of Eag Harbor, who formerly practised as a physician, and who, in the great panic of 1836, hearded up 1,500 of the come and kept them without caring for the interest he was losing.

The Viceroys of England in India have rarely lived long. The Earl of Mayo perished at Port Blair under the blow of an Afghan convict; Lord Law-

rence, who preceded him, died prematurely through his Eastern labors: Lord Elsin died upon the Indian hille-and Lords Comming and Dalhouse barely reached the shores of England to pass away.

—Aunio Haywood, a domestic servantwas charged before the Birmingham magistrates re-cently with boiling a cat alive. She was seen by a

neighbor carrying the cat in her apron to a washhouse, and soon afterward came out shaking her empty apron. She frankly admitted that she had put the cat is the botler out of spite to her sister, to whom it belonged. -Milton Carter of Columbia, Tenn., went about threatening to kill John Holcombe on sight. John heard of it and armed himself. The two men met in saloon, and Holcombe, without waiting for his enemy to begin the attack, empted a double-barrelled abot gun and two chambers of a revolver. Milton, who killed a

-The telegraph cable between the Continent of Europe and the little island of Heligoland has not worked since the 30th of July. The auchor of a German ship from Singapore became entangled in the cable, and the Captain, mistaking it for a rope from a wreck, dragged

-The late W. H. G. Kingston was the author of 125 books of adventure for boys. Many oppos-tunities were afforded him by friends to take cruises on poard men-of-war, by which means be gained a practical knowledge of seamanship, which enabled him to give graphic pictures of sailor life. For several years he was constantly affect, either in his own yacht, merchant vessels, or men of-war.

-Metssonler has a country as well as a city home. It is at Poissy, a rural market whence Paris was fed in the old days. There he lives in summer with his son. There are two studios at Poissy, one at the top of the house and the other adjoining the stables, for use in inclement weather. The parior at Poissy has those

quaint little square windows which so often figure in the background of Meissenier's pictures.

—A recent military performance at the Paris Opera was purely military, and a uniform of some sort was required. A member of the press had an admission eard, but to the black and white costume of ordinary city life litero was no admission. He was equal to the occasion. He erannented his white pantisions with gold braid, procured from a hatter a curious head dress, which he fixed an extraordinary cockade, borrowed from the gorgeons porter of his hotel a sptendid unitary of green and gold, and thus attired gained a ready ep

-There has been for a long time a coolness between the Governor of Hong Kong, six John Popo Hencesy, and the commander of the British forces, Gen. Donovan, both Irish, which has at last resulted in the Denovan, both Arisa, which has a dropping of each the reigned ceremonlousness of cilicia conversation. It appears from one of the Japanese sepera that Gov. Hunessy gave a dinner, to which he is gired then Danovan but the latter declined the invite tion, and retained the band for the amusement of guests whom he had saked to dine on the same day. The hand usually plays at the Governor's dinners, and so the du

banques has led almost to a positive rupture. -Ned Kelly was the leader of a band of outlaws in Australia. A large party of mounted police surrounded the house in which he had taken refuge. He surprised them by coolly walking out among them. His head, cheet, back, and sines were protected with heavy plates of iron. Nine policemen joined in the conflictand fired point blank at Kelly, but, though many of the shots struck him, he siways recovered himself, and tapping coulty returned their are. For half an hour the strange combat was earried on. Then an officer closed in or him and fired two shots into his legs, and this brough outlaw down. When on the ground he roared with

savage ferocity, carsing the police -The mischievous daughter of a Philadelphia broker is at Saratogs. She went into a hotel parber shop to have her hair banged. After her had been clipped a make friend took her place in the chair. "Let me shave you," she said. "You don't dare to," he replied. "It's you that don't dare." "Fil bet I do." "Bet what!" "A kisa." "All right. If you'll let ne shave you I'll firish with a kiss." The young man isid himself back in the chair and said, "Go ahead."

The girl did not hesitate. She worked under the barber's timetions and before a crowd of hilarious spectators The young man evidently liked it when she rubbed in the lather with her soit listle hand, but when she came to wielding the razor he was subjected to a dreadful ordeal. The danger of a cut throat was enough to appail the stoutest heart, and added to that was the pain of the pulling and tearing by an unskilfully handled blode. Still he escaped with a few scratches, and got the hies,

coyly but squarely delivered.

—Old John Morris, a Little Rock negro. hit upon the idea of Tanner anti-bihous pills, compounded, as he declared, according to a recipe obtained of the great faster. He sold some to a woman, who died soon after taking them. John was arrested and taken to cours, where the following dialogue took place: "Where did you get the medicine you gave the womant?" "I made hit from d'rections sent ter me by Dr. Tanner." "What are its component parsa!" "Hivs made onten roots from de groun and leaves from de trees. Pers ver wanter buy a bottle, Jedge!" "No. sir, I don't. The harge against you is a serious one. What made your medicine kill the woman!" "Why, Jedge, de moderne didn't kill de 'oman." "What killed her!" "Why, Jedge, de 'oman died ob de surprise. Yer see she hall been takin' eberything in the medical market an' hit didn't do her no good. She didn' hab much confidence in my medicine, and when she task hit an' foun' that hit went right ter wurk tearin' at the corners ob de bilious ness, hit surprised de 'oman to death. Yer cau't hoic a man for surprisin' anybody ter death. Ef I comes an' tells you a good piece ob news, an 'you falls dead, de law can't hold me 'sponsible. An' cordin ter de same 'strono my, if I gins a women a dose ob medicine and hit ser-prise' her ter death, de law can't put de clamps on me." The Justice is considering the points of John's argument, but John is still in jail.

-S. C. Dunham, a lawyer of Hartford, accompanied by the Rev. E. J. Lamb and a veteran guide. secended Long's Peak, Col. Just as the summit was reached a violent snow and ice storm enveloped the peak, and the cloud bearing the storm soon proved to be beavily charged with electricity. The presence of the finid was discovered at the rude monument exected by Col. Long and his party when they explored the peak in 1860 Under the lee of this pile of stones the party attempted to take shelter. They at once detected a low singing sound something like the busing of an impris-oned insect. This rapidly gathered in volume noticit. more resembled a fusilinde of torpedoes. The party lot sock this place, and moved to the open rock field. Mr. Dunham, thinking he had discovered through the storia an available shelter, pointed it out with his hand, which momber began an exhibition similar to that seen at the rocks. The fluid increased in activity, and Mr. Lamb and Mr. Dunham received shocks which seemed to scorch their ears and forcheads and singe their has They described the sequation as similar to that which would be produced by suddenly drawing a heated wire tightly about the head just below the rim of the hal, accompanied by pricking of the head, shoulders, giddiness nauses, and a display of blue, flickwring flame. Mr. Hubbell could distinctly see a blue light playing about his bend. During this display, thunder, unaccompanied by isible lightning, was rumbling about the summit.

BOARDING-HOUSE GEOGRAPHY. "Are you building air castles in Spain?" The landlady naked of a boarder. Then the poor fellow, flushing with pain, Replied, as he sadly glanced toward her:

No. madam : My coffee's so poor 

I were looking at grounds, now, in Java."